

The Protectionists' Idea of Protection.
We notice in various Republican journals, libeled articles on protection as the sovereign thing for the inward bruises of the country. The *Gazette* is strong in this persuasion, and we noticed an article in the *Ohio State Journal* in which it was statistically shown that, under the recent tariff, the number of sheep in Ohio fell off one-half.

We suspect that the high price of beef cattle and dairy products will account for the falling off, in sheep; but this is a very hard point to make in favor of Republicanism. The duty on wool has been adjusted exactly to suit the views of protectionists, which the *Journal* will find are always for free trade on every thing except the exact article which they manufacture. The duty on wool was adjusted to suit the New England manufacturers. Nominally it provides protection; but, on the theory that it is only for the interest of our farmers to produce fine wool, it admits wool, invoiced under twenty cents a pound, free. By an admixture of dirt the finest wools were easily reduced below twenty cents a pound, so that the amount of duty-paying wool is merely nominal.

Now we suppose that if a protective tariff was made, which openly provided no protection for wool, so glaring a contradiction of the principle of protection, would expose the fraud of the whole pretense, and cause it to be scouted by the people and by Congress. But in a tariff, framed especially to suit the views of protectionists, this is done in a covert manner, which imposes a protective duty, while all the wool comes in free; and the same feature was preserved in the House Tariff Bill of the last session, which it will be remembered was strictly a Republican tariff.

It is a part of the principle of protection that it encourages production and manufacture at home, so that manufactured articles will be furnished to our people as cheap as the average price of the imported articles; or, if they cost the consumer any more, it will be more than made up to him by the home market which this manufacturing industry furnishes for his agricultural products. But if any body believes this, the manufacturers themselves do not. Men who believe that would not be sharp enough for manufacturers. Our tariff have been framed by our manufacturers, and the plan in every article of material and substance which they use, and protection alone on the article which they manufacture.

The reciprocity treaty with Canada, admits free all the heavy agricultural products, from the only country which is in a situation to compete with us. A vast territory as fertile as Ohio, is nearer than Ohio to the New England market. From that, chiefly, the New England manufacturers are fed. And this they argue is necessary to enable them to compete with foreign manufacturers. The principle that home products will be made cheaper by protection they keep for marines. It will not do for themselves.

Wool, the only great agricultural product of the United States, which can be imported from distant countries, is nearly all brought in free, while the fraudulent pretense of protection is kept up. The manufacturers say this is necessary, because they must have cheap wool in order to compete with foreign manufacturers; and they say, truly, that if British and German manufacturers have free wool, while they pay a duty of thirty per cent. on it, they cannot compete with the others in the markets of the world. But because of the theory that protection makes market for agricultural products; and why dare they not apply to the wool production the theory that protection reduces the cost of the article to the consumer?

The fact is, there is nobody that believes in protection, except the outside fools who are not supposed to have any thing to protect. The manufacturers themselves are free-traders, in every thing except in their own commodity. Pennsylvania is notoriously for free-trade in every thing but iron and coal, and when she says protective tariff, she means iron and coal, and nothing else. Any duty which any protectionist consents to allow on any body else's article, is merely to combine strength enough to carry his own project. There never was so glaring a fraud practiced upon any country as the idea that there is such a principle as protection, when every class that is supposed to be interested in it, scorns it in every thing but their own commodity.

If we admit free, as we almost do now, every article of material and consumption which manufacturers use, there is no such thing as protection to all interests. If we do not, our manufacturers, even with the protective duty on what they manufacture, can not compete in our own markets with imported articles, and will be undersold in the markets of the whole world. This alone shows that the protection is impossible in the nature of things. If carried out, it would reduce this country to a Japanese exclusion, by making us incapable of manufacturing any thing which we could export to markets where it would come in competition with the same commodity manufactured of free materials. Let the Republicans, who are willing to grant Pennsylvania all the duty she wants on iron, in order to get her aid in cutting the throats of other interests, reflect upon the consequences which this iron monopoly will have on all the American ingenuity and industry which is employed on the finer articles of iron manufacture, and machinery for export. If woolen manufacturers can not manufacture without free wool, how can iron manufacturers manufacture without free iron?

Protection is an impossibility, a delusion and a fraud. No interest can be protected without cutting the throat of other, greater interests. Any person of common sense can see that, if he examines the question. The difficulties of the country do not lie in that direction at all. They are aggravated by the present protection, and the unequal burden and extravagance which the present system of revenue fastens upon the country; and it can stand any probable calamity easier than the Republican tariff, which the House passed at the last session. If the Republican party has succeeded to this relic of ancient Whiggery, which has always been beaten when it came before the people, its mission is accomplished. The American people are not going back to the valley of Jehoshaphat to gather up dry bones, to construct a national policy.

There are now 184 firms in the book-trade in Leipzig; in 1857, there were 154; in 1872, 77, and in 1876, 27.

Politics at the State Capital.

The *Capital City Fact*, which has recently been brought out for Breckinridge, announces that Thomas Sparrow will run for Congress in that District, on the Breckinridge side, in opposition to Hon. Sam. Cox. The Republicans have made no regular nomination, as the job of running against Cox did not seem promising enough to call out much competition, and they concluded to let Hon. Sam. Galloway wear out the opposition, to spread the net a little broader. The Scripture says: "In vain is the net spread in sight of any bird."

Mr. Sparrow carries personally as much strength in the party as any Breckinridge candidate could, but it is doubtful if he can carry half the Democratic majority in the District. Cox, although he professes that Douglas is very anxious for his re-election, is trying to ride a two-horse act on the Douglas and Breckinridge agenda. If any body can do it, he can. He did a poor thing in trying to make political capital against John Sherman out of a private call which Sherman made on him, during the contest for Speakership, and the silly statement which he makes that he told his wife at the time to note on the card the date of the call, for ulterior purposes, shows that he premeditated it. Besides, if he must do it, there was no necessity to drag his wife into a thing of doubtful honor by exhibiting Sherman's card on the stump, with her memorandum, and it was in very poor taste to do it. For Heaven's sake, let wives be kept out of party scrambles, especially when any thing a little lower than usual is to be done.

A new paper, the *Evening Bulletin*, has just been started at Columbus, which we judge is willing to defeat Cox, as far as its influence goes; but the Democratic vote in that District is one not easily turned by newspapers. Miller still holds the Postoffice. Dr. Dawson's appointment having been recalled. The *Statesman* labors ponderously for Cox. The *State Journal* is doing vigorous service for the Republican cause: to find what that is, see the Chicago Platform.

General Geiger, a Douglas Democratic politician, has taken the stump, and is after Mr. Cox, on personal and political grounds. The General is a match for Cox. We believe that General Geiger was the Whig member of the Legislature, elected to fill a vacancy, who was the means of retiring Tom. Ewing from politics, by putting Frank Wade in the Senate, by which Mr. Ewing lost all his interest in public affairs. But Geiger's vote was necessary to elect. Though small, the General is plucky, and no outside pressure could start him. The result, after an angry contest, was that Ewing was dropped and Wade elected, who was found to be made of such metal that the State and Nation entirely escaped the calamity which was thought inevitable from the defeat of Mr. Ewing; and most of the active politicians at this day have forgotten that the country ever passed through such a crisis. Small scorn comes from tall oaks, and when Mr. Cox thinks how the General, like young David, overthrew the intellectual Goliath, he will see that his opposition is ominous.

HOME INTEREST.

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Binding the Union with Hemp.

It will be seen by our telegraph dispatches, that Mr. Douglas refused to be put on the side of disunion, in his speech at Norfolk; and instead of allowing that the election of Lincoln would be cause for the revolt of the South against the General Government, he thinks that if any of them, Lincoln, should treat them as General Jackson proposed to treat the nullifiers—to hang. What will South Carolina say? and how can Governor Wise stand this, in his own State, when he has just written a letter, stating that the only way that the South can prevent the election of Lincoln, is by operating on the fears of the North, by giving them to understand that a dissolution of the Union will surely follow?

The Irish Idea of Popular Sovereignty.
After a speech of Douglas's in Maine, two Irishmen were discussing the great principle: "What is this quater sovereignty?" asked one. "And is it that comes from Ireland and what?" asked the other. "Why, I tell you what it means. A sovereign must always have some body to reign over, and the Squatter Sovereign reigns over the nags!"

Assault of a Polish Russian Upon a Russian Prince.

The *London Times*, of the 11th, observes: Several distinguished members of the Russian Imperial family were present at the beautiful watering-place of Torquay. His Imperial Highness, the young Prince Eugene, lives with his brother, Prince Nicholas, at the Villa Syracuse, near the Grand Duchesse Maria, the wife of the Emperor. The Prince and his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with the suite, occupied a mansion called the "Cove." The distance between the two places is about a third of a mile. On Wednesday morning, the Prince Eugene, who is about fourteen years of age, was returning from a visit to his mother, the Grand Duchess, to his own residence, which is called the "Cove," when he was met by a man, described by his Highness as possessing a foreign appearance, very tall, with sandy hair, and who, he thinks, was a Pole.

This fellow, who was armed with a walking-stick, advanced toward the Prince, and without saying any thing struck him a violent blow on the arm. Whether the Russian Prince considered this a defiance, or whether, if he was a refugee Pole, he had any revengeful feelings toward the Imperial family, is not ascertained. But at the first blow, the Prince, who, although so young, possesses considerable courage and presence of mind, defended himself with a defiance, and he had in his hand, and struck his assailant a blow on the mouth, at the same time telling him he was a Russian Prince. This announcement had an extraordinary effect upon the coward, who, once full of his haughty and begged his pardon, after which he decamped.

A NEW OPERA BY AN AMERICAN COMPOSER. The *New York Tribune* says a gentleman of Norfolk, Va., who prosecuted his musical studies with zeal during a lengthy residence at Paris and Florence, has just completed a grand opera, the libretto of which is founded upon one of the stories of the *Thousand and One Nights*. Portions of the work have been submitted to eminent professional musicians in this city, and elsewhere, who speak in high terms of its execution.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE
Third Ward will meet this evening, August 28, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

BY REQUEST, MISS WEBSTER
will read her narrative (telling it up to date) the story of her life, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., on Tuesday, August 29, at 7 o'clock. Admission free. The public are cordially invited.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.
The Temperance Club will meet at the corner of John and Butler-sts., at Mr. George Callahan's cabinet-makers shop, on Tuesday, August 29, at 7 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE
Fourth Ward will meet this evening, August 28, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

THE PHYSIO-MEDICAL COL-
LEGE has been removed from the corner of John and Butler-sts., to the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., on Tuesday, August 29, at 7 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

WANTED.
A man, who is about fourteen years of age, was returning from a visit to his mother, the Grand Duchess, to his own residence, which is called the "Cove," when he was met by a man, described by his Highness as possessing a foreign appearance, very tall, with sandy hair, and who, he thinks, was a Pole.

THE TEMPERANCE WARD WIDE-
WAKE CLUB. An adjourned meeting of the Temperance Ward Wide-Wake Club will be held on Tuesday, August 29, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

WIDE-AWAKE! ATTENTION!
The Wide-Awake Club has been organized, and will meet on Tuesday, August 29, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

MY SCHOOL WILL BE RE-
OPENED ON MONDAY, 29th September. The school will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

CARD-THE REPAIR TO OUR
Ward will be held on Tuesday, August 29, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

PALMER'S LECTURE IN NEW
York. The lecture will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCO-
VERY. The lecture will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

THE MT. AUBURN Young Ladies' Institute.
The institute will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

WILL COMMENCE ITS NINTH
Session on the second Monday of September. The session will be held at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, 100 West Fourth-st., for the purpose of organizing the Ward.

THE CLOSING PARTIES OF
the season at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs will take place on

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. C. & CO.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
SENEY'S CODE
—OF—
CIVIL PROCEDURE!
And the Code of Procedure
BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE
STATE OF OHIO.

With Notes of Decisions of the Courts of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and New York.
BY HON. GEORGE E. SENEY,
Judge of the Tenth Judicial District.

This work contains the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Procedure before Justices of the Peace, with all subsequent Amendments and Supplementary Acts in force, April, 1891; also, several statutes of general application under the present system of Pleading and Practice. Notes of the published decisions of the Courts of Ohio are appended to these sections of the Code, and to the statutes referred to, to which a judicial construction has been given. Also, notes of the decisions of all the Courts of Kentucky, Indiana and New York upon all of the provisions of the Codes of either of those States, which are identical, or nearly so, with those of the Ohio Code.

As no edition of the Code has been published since 1887, this volume